

## STRIKE NEARS ITS END AS LEADERS TRY SETTLEMENT

Gallant Stand of Returned  
Soldiers in Support of the  
Government Big Factor—  
Strikers Will Go Back If  
Settlement Can Be Made

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WINNIPEG, June 6.—With union leaders tonight admitted making every effort to reach a settlement, the end of the Winnipeg strike seemed rapidly approaching.

Opposition of the returned soldiers seemed to have decided the struggle. One of the strike leaders said that unless the strike committees were willing to accept reasonable settlement that they would return to work Monday.

R. E. Russell, one of the "big five" strike leaders, said: "Certain members of the citizens' committee were blocking a settlement."

One of the union leaders said tonight forms have been prepared to ascertain whether employers are willing to take back all men and women who participated in the general strike. It was pointed out at the city hall that the federal government has finally refused to reinstate postal employees who left the service and the city has taken the same attitude regarding the firemen on strike.

**City Calm**  
Comparative calm again spread through Winnipeg this afternoon after three of the most vivid days in the city's history.

The proclamation of Mayor Charles F. Gray, forbidding public rallies, received the endorsement of nearly every faction involved in the general strike.

Winnipeg's police force was supplemented by more than 1,500 returned soldier constables and a cavalry unit of more than 100 war veterans. Mass meetings were held by strikers and their sympathizers at Victoria park and by returned soldiers at the auditorium. Brig. Gen. H. D. B. Ketchen, addressing the returned soldiers' mass meeting, declared the Winnipeg strike could not be considered a union labor protest but that it is an attempt to overthrow the government.

"Best assured the Dominion government and the military are not idle," he said, and that the government is taking steps to deal with bolshevism and revolution. When the government does act, in connection with the Winnipeg upheaval, I am sure you soldiers all will agree that when I indicated today that action was impending to deal with revolution and bolshevism, I did not tell you all."

**War Vets Police City**  
Mayor Charles F. Gray spoke again today. He asked for more constables and he got them. Gray said the city will have 3,000 returned soldiers on its emergency police force before present mobilization plans are completed.

The meeting at Victoria park was purely a strike gathering. William F. Evans, one of the "big five" told the strikers to stand firm and declared "the sympathetic strike would not be called off."

A procession formed and started for the city hall. When the marchers got within a block of the city hall they were stopped by the police. One delegation went to the mayor's office and another to police headquarters. Where protests were made that the mayor's proclamation was illegal. The strikers made both arguments and the demonstration came to an end.

No important development regarding strike conciliation was announced today.

**Leaders Noncommittal**  
Without committing themselves on the calling off the sympathetic strike executives of the central strike committee announced to local newspapers tonight that the metal trades council had accepted the industrial union plan outlined by officials of the railway brotherhoods who have been attempting to bring about strike settlement by conciliation.

It is understood the industrial union plan, while not endorsing the railroad collective bargaining plan, are determined the leading issue of the strike—the sympathetic strike—must be disposed of first.

"We will not call off the sympathetic strike," declared William F. Evans, one of the five strike leaders, in an address at Victoria park.

Federal and provincial executives have formally gone on record that they will not participate in any conciliatory settlement plan until the thousands of union men are returned to work.

## NEWS EPITOME

### FOREIGN

Rush work at peace conference on reply to German counter proposals. Winnipeg strike nearing end as strike leaders seek settlement; stand of returned soldiers to support government largely responsible. Federal troops arrive on Mexican border.

### DOMESTIC

Senate asks text of peace treaty from state department and starts to investigate charge that copies are in hands of American business interests. Crippled war veterans demonstrate their athletic prowess in unique field day. First copy of Korean republic's constitution is received in this country.

### LOCAL

McCall Cotton and Oil company is new million dollar company organized. Will build model plant in Phoenix. Large crowd witnesses commencement exercises at Indian school. Miss Grace Sparks flies down from Prescott and calls on Republican. Preliminary hearing of John O. Dunbar on charge of libel is postponed until June 18. Cathedral vocation school opens Monday.

Brigadier General A. M. Tutthill to make Phoenix his home in practice of medicine.

## Huns On Strike To Protect Fate Of Soviet Chief

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, June 6.—The execution in Munich of Levine Eisen is resulting in unrest throughout Germany, an Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says. The majority socialists are joining a strike movement begun by the soldiers and workers council and executive committee of the Greater Berlin, which protested against the sentence of the Bavarian communist.

Strikes have occurred in Nuremberg and Munich. A strike at Leipzig has resulted in street fighting.

## PAN-AMERICAN UNION WORK SUMMED UP AT LAST CONGRESS MEET

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Inauguration of a new epoch in Pan-American commercial relations will date from the second Pan-American commercial conference. Director General John Barrett of the Pan-American Union, presiding officer of the conference, declared in summing up the achievements of the meeting at the concluding session today:

"It is a great characteristic," said Mr. Barrett, "has been the expression of Pan-American or all-American idea and viewpoint, in which the interests of Latin-America, just as much as those of the United States, have been frankly considered and discussed by the most eminent and skilled authorities of both north and south America. If the work and results of the conference were to be summarized in the form of conclusions, the following should be included:

"The immediate establishment of abundant freight, mail and passenger steamship facilities between the United States and Latin America.

"The meeting of the unavoidable and pressing financial needs of the Latin-American governments and legitimate private interests.

"A well defined program for the protection of the patents, trade marks and copyrights of each country in all the others.

"The making of the parcel post beneficial also to the export business interests of the United States and the work and life of the Latin-American peoples, through the removal of unnecessary restrictions and regulations.

"The improvement in the administration of consular invoices and fees, the annulling of petty laws annoying to trade, and the revision and permanency of tariffs.

"The undertaking without delay, all over Latin-America, of extending railway and highway construction.

"The improvement and extension of news service, cable service, and the employment of the best methods of advertising, publicity and other agencies to create more attention to Latin-America.

"The study of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, Latin-American institutions, history and geography by the people of the United States, and a corresponding study of the United States by the people of Latin-America and general vocational training for Pan-American trade."

The congratulations and good wishes of the United States and the delegates to the conference at the concluding session by Assistant Secretary of State Long. Newspapers in the United States were urged by Alfredo Colloa, publisher of La Prensa de Nuevo Yorit, to give more attention to Latin-American news, declaring it would be one of the best means of bringing the peoples of two portions of the hemisphere into closer and more cordial relations.

## NOW WANT TO MAKE WHOLE WORLD DRY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, June 6.—With a view to carrying prohibition to all parts of the world, temperance workers assembled today for the first annual national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America organized by the World's League Against Alcoholism.

Permanent offices will be opened in Washington. Countries expected to be represented in the league include Canada, Mexico, Japan, England, France and Italy.

Meetings of the league will be held once in three years, the first being probably next October in Washington.

**MINE DEAD TO 87**  
WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 6.—Four deaths of injured miners today brought the death list of the disaster in the Baltimore tunnel to 87, 50 other men and boys who were burned or maimed are at the hospitals. The homes and the condition of nine of these men is practically hopeless.

**WILSON AND THE GLAD HAND**  
WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Wilson through the White House today sent to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage association, the following message:

"I join with you and all friends of the suffrage cause in rejoicing over the adoption of the suffrage amendment by the congress.

"Please accept and convey to your association my warmest congratulations."

## SPEED UP WORK ON ANSWER TO HUN PROPOSALS

All Done by Monday Is Aim  
—Many Details to Settle  
—Reply in German Hands  
by Middle Next Week —  
—Will Be Take It  
It Ultimatum

PARIS, June 6.—(By the Associated Press).—Positive instructions were issued tonight by the council of four to all commissions working on the reply to the German counter proposals to complete their reports by Monday.

There are many evidences of impatience among the prominent members of the peace conference. Premier Lloyd George, because of a division of opinion as to whether the reply should be made by the council of four or by the committee of experts, is acting as his own expert and is attending the meetings of the reparations commission.

The Italians are showing great uneasiness over the unsettled Adriatic problem as President Orlando insists that it must be settled before the Italian parliament meet June 18. The council of four considered the Adriatic problem today but no decision was reached.

A general drive all along the line for a peace settlement is being made. Germany has been notifiable for the last two days. The experts have been meeting constantly and there is a general disposition to wind up differences.

In French official circles there is a growing conviction that Germany will not sign the peace treaty and this probably accounts for the haste, as delay, it is generally conceded, makes Germany's signing less likely.

**Still Many Loose Ends**  
PARIS, June 6.—(By the Associated Press).—There still are many loose ends to the determinations which must be made before the reply of the allies to the German counter proposals can be made and even the question of principle regarding changing the treaty has not been definitely settled. Nevertheless, members of the commissions of experts profess confidence that they will be able to complete their reports to the council by Tuesday.

The most important modification under consideration, that of reparations, probably will involve no material changes in the treaty as originally presented. The concessions will, instead, be presented in the form of a supplementary agreement, defining the procedure for the reparations commission and prescribing certain instructions for that body.

This new solution which is expected to emerge from the deliberations of the experts will involve a definite monetary loan for reparations, to which the French object on the ground that announcement of any sum which is considered possible to exact in payment would so disappoint the expectations of the French public as to cause a political upheaval.

The supplementary agreement also would meet the objections of the Germans who declared they were to be asked to pay off a debt the extent of which was to be found in the population in virtual economic slavery to the reparations commission under that clause of the treaty requiring Germany to "devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded and ruined areas and associated powers to the extent that these powers may determine."

**Reparation a Big Item**  
The instructions to the reparations commission in the proposed supplementary agreement would enable the Germans to know at once the amount of reparations, such as pensions, separation allowances, maintenance of war prisoners and the destruction of ships at a fixed figure per ton. It was found impossible to fix any total sum for all categories, since the cost of reconstruction and restoration in the devastated regions cannot be established until after an extensive survey and the only estimate on which the French are willing to act would be the total of 250,000,000,000 francs, which the experts quite generally agreed was beyond Germany's power to pay.

In addition to learning at once the definite instructions on what the reparations commission will act, the Germans will also be assured that a certain amount of working capital will be left them including, probably, tonnage for overseas trade, without which they profess inability to make the required reparations.

It is understood the question of a plebiscite in upper Silesia practically has been decided affirmatively. No change with regard to reparations, punishment or the disposition of the German colonies is regarded as probable. The changes in reparations probably will delay presentation of the treaty which will be made to conform to the German proviso under the principle of just and several responsibility and administration by the same permanent commission.

**SOCIALISTS ACT**  
PARIS, June 6.—(By the Associated Press).—The socialist group met in the chamber of deputies today and adopted the following resolution: "This motion expresses the hope that the allied governments will bring ameliorations to the peace treaty, giving it a character more in conformity with the conditions of a just and lasting peace and further more that the situation of Germany and the peoples not forming part of the society of nations be defined more clearly and in a favorable sense."

**PANDOLFO TRIAL SEPT. 22**  
CHICAGO, June 6.—Federal Judge Carpenter today set for trial on September 22 the case of eleven officials and promoters of the Pan Motor company of St. Cloud, Minn., charged with using the mails to defraud June 22 the defendants must file any demurrers.

District Attorney Cline charges the indicted men obtained about \$7,000,000 by stock sales but that the company's assets are less than \$2,000,000.

## Curb Must Cut Out Swindling Oil Promotions

NEW YORK, June 6.—The New York curb market association "must cut out the rascals who are swindling the investing public and purge the curb lists of worthless stocks or the city administration will end trading on the curb, according to an ultimatum delivered today by District Attorney Swann, who has been investigating the sale of "oilless" oil stocks in this city.

## ARCHIE PRO AND CON ON REPEAL OF WAR TIME PROHIBITION

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Arguments for repeal of war time prohibition and for legislation for drastic enforcement of that and constitutional prohibition were heard today by the house judiciary committee.

Representative Sabath, democrat, Illinois, in favor of repeal of the war time act, contended that dealers should have had at least a year in which to close up their business. He urged the committee to interview soldiers back from the front, investigate conditions in the larger cities, and not to be influenced by "professional prohibitionists."

Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon league, discussed legal phases of the bill for enforcement of prohibition, now before the committee. In the course of an extended argument, Mr. Wheeler was questioned by Representative Loe, democrat of Missouri, and others as to what might happen if certain states permitted the manufacture of 2 1/2 per cent beer should the amount of alcohol to be used for beverage purposes be limited under the constitutional amendment to one-half of one per cent. The federal law, he contended, undoubtedly would be enforced.

It was the intent of the amendment, he declared, to wipe out the liquor traffic, "which has no inherent right to exist," and the only difficulty would come when a state attempted to permit something which the constitution prohibited.

"When that comes," he added, "we will meet it in the courts."

Mr. Wheeler was asked to give the position of the Anti-Saloon league on the question of refunding dealers taxes paid on liquors they had no opportunity to sell.

"This is a matter which does not concern us. It is more a question of policy for the government," he replied. "Every liquor dealer who goes into business does so with the knowledge that his so-called property rights can be taken from him and that he has no redress. But I want to say that we have no desire to destroy the property he is unable to sell when this law becomes effective so long as we are sure it cannot be turned into beverages."

## GERMANS HOPEFUL ON PEACE TERMS

BERLIN, Thursday, June 6.—(By the Associated Press).—While the German correspondents at Versailles continue to take a gloomy view of the French forthcoming answer to the German counter proposals, official circles in Berlin, judging solely by surface indications, appear more hopeful.

Political observers here believe that Count Brockdorff-Rantzau holds a slight strategic advantage for reasons outside those that might be contained in his counter proposals.

The trace of optimism is explained by events which it is believed here will ultimately work out to Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau's advantage. These events are to be found in the strike, fresh Polish agrarianism, French machinations in Rhenish Prussia, and the reported American and British opposition to the entente terms. German optimism is by no means overconfidence, however, in view of the liberality and boldness of the German counter-draft, the entente leaders will not be so ready to assume the moral responsibility of standing the door in the face of the German envoys.

**NO REPLY ON TROOP OFFER**  
AUSTIN, Texas, June 6.—No reply had been received tonight from the war department to the telegram sent yesterday by Gov. Hobby in which he tendered the services of two brigades of Texas National Guard for border duty.

**HANGING FOR MURDERS**  
PUERTO RICO, June 6.—The jury in the Bosko murder case brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree and recommended hanging in the case of George Bosko and his brother, Toni. The men had previously confessed to the murder of E. C. Parks and W. T. Hunter, near Pabon on April 11.

**GINGER INTOXICATING?**  
AUGUSTA, Me., June 6.—Jamaica ginger was declared to be an intoxicant and its sale or possession unlawful, in an opinion handed down today by the supreme court.

**TO PARADE FOR LIQUOR**  
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Permission was granted District of Columbia labor unions today, by Superintendent Woods of the capital police, to conduct a parade June 14 in opposition to war time prohibition as applied to light wines and beer. Organizers said 100,000 people would assemble in the line of march and that delegations would be sent here from many cities.

**TWO HURT IN LANDING**  
GAINESVILLE, Tex., June 6.—Lieutenant Menard, of Chicago, was seriously injured and John S. Dolan, of Denton, Texas, probably fatally hurt when the airplane in which they were flying had to make a forced landing here today on account of engine trouble. Dolan's skull was fractured.

## FIRST CONSTITUTION OF KOREAN REPUBLIC ARRIVES IN STATES

Principles of Liberty and  
Equality Contained in the  
New Government—Signed  
By Provisional Officials

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The first copy of the newly proclaimed constitution of the Ta Han (Korean) republic was received in this city today and made public by Dr. David Lee, general manager of the Korean National association. The constitution, Dr. Lee said, was promulgated April 27 by the provisional cabinet and representatives of the new government at an unnamed city in the Orient.

The text of the constitution is as follows:

"By the will of God, the people of Korea, both within and without the country, have united in a peaceful declaration of their independence and for over one month have carried on their demonstrations in over 300 districts and because of their faith in the movement they have, by their representatives, chosen a provisional government to carry on to completion this independence and so to preserve blessings for our children and grandchildren.

"The provisional government in its council of state has decided on a provisional constitution, which it now proclaims:

"1. The Ta Han (Korean) republic shall follow republican principles.

"2. All powers of state shall rest with the provisional council of state and provisional government.

"3. There shall be no class distinction among the citizens of the Ta Han republic, but men and women, noble and common, rich and poor, shall have equality.

"4. The citizens of the Ta Han republic shall have religious liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of writing and publication, the right to hold public meetings and to form social organizations and the full right to choose their dwellings or change their abode.

"5. The citizens of the Ta Han republic shall have the right to vote for all public officials or to be elected to public office.

"6. Citizens will be subjected to compulsory education and military service and payment of taxes.

"7. Since by the will of God Ta Han republic has arisen in the world and has come forward as a tribute to the world peace, for this reason we wish to become a member of the league of nations.

"8. The Ta Han republic will extend benevolent treatment to the former imperial family.

"9. The death penalty, corporal punishment and public prostitution will be abolished.

"10. Within one year of the recovery of our land the national congress will be convened.

"Signed by the provisional secretary of state, and the ministers of foreign affairs, home affairs, justice, finance, war, communications. In the first year of the Ta Han republic, fourth month."

The six principles of government are:

"1. We proclaim the equality of the people and the state.

"2. The lives and property of foreigners shall be respected.

"3. All political offenders shall be specially pardoned.

"4. We will observe all treaties that shall be made by our government.

"5. We swear to stand by the independence of Korea.

"6. Those who disregard the orders of the provisional government will be regarded as enemies of the state."

**TELEGRAPH STRIKE  
REPORTS DISAGREE**  
ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—Continuation of the telegraphers' strike in ten southeastern states was marked today by contradictory statements from the Western Union Telegraph company of Atlanta and state leaders as to its effect and extent.

H. C. Worthen, general manager of the Western Union, southern division, said that less than 200 operators had left, while Charles F. Mann, representing the Atlanta Telegraphers' union, said the number was 2,000.

The Western Union continued to handle messages.

Newspaper reports through the day indicated that some smaller offices of the Western Union in this territory affected had closed, but that in larger cities a majority of the employees were still on duty.

**"LOST" BOAT IS SAFE**  
SAN DIEGO, June 6.—The yawl Trojan, which today was reported as probably lost in a storm off the Lower California coast, was reported safe tonight in a message received here from Ensenada by a steamship agent. The message said the yawl had been picked up off Santa Catalina by the power schooner Altavista and that all aboard were safe.

## TELL OF MEXICAN BORDER BLOODSHED IN TRIBUNE TRIAL

Several Witnesses Tell of  
Murders — Rule Out a  
Statement by Mrs. Patterson,  
a Part Owner

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., June 6.—Mrs. Nellie F. Austin of Sebastian, Texas, whose husband and son were killed by Mexican raiders on their ranch, 20 miles north of the Rio Grande, August 6, 1915, testified today for the defendant in the libel suit of Henry Ford against the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Her testimony, and that of V. L. Conrad and Roscoe H. Smith, followed the ruling of Judge J. C. Tucker that the defendant might introduce testimony to show conditions along the Mexican border, leaving it incumbent upon the defendant to show that writer of the alleged libelous editorial headed "Ford Is An Anarchist" had such knowledge in a general way at the time he wrote the editorial.

The ruling did not come as a surprise, for during the four weeks since the case opened the court repeatedly announced that it was disposed to allow the widest possible latitude to the hearing.

Direct evidence for the plaintiff was concluded in the forenoon. A deposition by Mrs. Elinor Medill Patterson, one of the owners of the Tribune, was taken out of her acquaintance with Count von Bernstorff in Washington, an acquaintance which Mrs. Patterson deposed she broke off 15 months before the United States entered the war against Germany. On this point Judge Tucker said:

"It does not strike me her acquaintance with Mr. von Bernstorff would out any figure in the case unless followed by some overt act or some conspiracy or something of that kind that was connected with this case and I do not understand that mere acquaintanceship with somebody, even if he was enemy, ought to prejudice the case."

Counsel for Mr. Ford excepted to the ruling.

Mrs. Austin told her tragic story in a law but clear voice in which there was a quivering note denoting the effort she was making at self control. She said she was born in Vermont 53 years ago and went to her husband and one son, Charles, to Sebastian, nine years ago.

Mr. Smith's testimony served as a preface to that of Mrs. Austin. He was a Sebastian, a mile and a quarter from the Austin ranch, working as a corn cutter with Mr. Austin and the latter's son, when a band of Mexican raiders appeared. They robbed the general store and a detachment of them rode away, taking the two Austins with them in a cart.

Mrs. Austin told of her terror when the detachment, numbering five men, entered her house, and of the efforts of her husband and son to reassure her. The bandits took a shotgun and a rifle and some ammunition, and then rode away, with Mr. Austin and his son still in the cart.

"I must have been unconscious, and when I came to the log was lying on my face," said the witness. "When I could muster the strength I followed and found the bodies of my son and my husband. They were dead—murdered."

She testified that she was telephoned to nearby villages giving notice of the raid on Sebastian. The nearest troops, he said, were 12 miles away. Two of the band which killed the Austins, he said, were afterward captured and hanged.

Mr. Conrad identified himself as a civil engineer. He produced a detailed map of the Brownsville district and identified various spots where he said there had been serious raids attended by bloodshed.

Adjournment was taken to Monday.

**EUROPE  
At a Glance**  
By the Associated Press

Germany will know the decision of the peace conference on her counter proposals to the treaty by Thursday or Friday of next week, according to the latest dispatches from Paris.

It is understood the allied and associated governments have decided to adopt a middle course as between the fixing of a definite sum to be exacted from Germany, a proceeding strenuously objected to by the French as likely to lead to a political upheaval, and the abandonment of the French public, and the provisions of the draft of the treaty handed the Germans, which the latter have declared means economic slavery. The reparations to be demanded for certain forms of allied claims will be made known to the Germans, but not all of them, as the only sum for the total losses which the French have declared themselves willing to agree to amounts to a figure the experts declare Germany will be unable to pay.

It is probable the Germans will be allowed some working capital and tonnage for overseas trade with which to earn the sums required of them to meet the provisions of the treaty concerning responsibilities, punishment of the former Kaiser, and the disposition of Germany's overseas colonies likely to stand as set forth in the original draft of the treaty, while the political upheaval in Sicily with regard to the future sovereignty of the district is believed to have been decided upon.

President Wilson, interviewed by a Paris newspaper Friday, declared his conviction that the peace treaty handed the Germans violates none of its principles and conforms in its entirety with his fourteen points.

Copenhagen dispatches report that part of the Bulgarian army has been mobilized and is advancing on the Serbian frontier. No confirmation of this has been received.

Apparently the government of Admiral Kalkach will be recognized. Kolchak's reply to the conditions imposed upon such recognition has been received in Paris and is understood to be satisfactory.

The Portuguese cabinet has resigned.

**PEACE HEAD TO GERMANY**  
VERSAILES, June 6.—(By the Associated Press).—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, left this evening for Germany.

## TEX OF PEACE TREATY ASKED BY THE SENATE

Resolve to Investigate Re-  
port That Unpublished  
Treaty Has Been Received  
By Business Interests —  
Hitchcock and Lodge Mix

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Resolutions asking the state department for the text of the treaty with Germany and directing the foreign relations committee to investigate how copies of the unpublished document have reached private hands in New York, were adopted by the senate today without a roll call.

Action on the two proposals came unexpectedly during a lull in the stormy debate they had aroused and scarcely a score of senators were in the chamber when, in quick succession, the resolutions were put to a vote. Their passage itself, however, was no surprise, as it generally had been conceded that each would have a majority.

The request for the treaty will be referred by state department officials to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing in Paris and pending a reply no official opinion is available here as to whether the text will be forthcoming.

Under the investigation resolution introduced at the request of the white house, by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, senior democrat of the foreign relations committee, it is expected a far reaching inquiry will begin within a few days. The committee will meet Monday. Its plans which may include the summoning of members of the American peace delegation.

Adoption of the Hitchcock resolution came first just after the debate had reached a dramatic climax in a clash between Senator Lodge and Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee. After this clash a request by Mr. Lodge that the senate substitute an investigation resolution drawn by Senator Kellogg, republican of Minnesota, was withdrawn and the question was put to adoption.

**Demand Treating Text**  
The resolution asking for the treaty text, introduced by Senator Johnson, republican of California, then came up automatically under the senate rules and it was disposed of within less than a minute by a vote of 75 to 15.

It had been opposed stubbornly during the two weeks of debate by the president's supporters, and the general expectation had been that the vote on the resolution would be close. In suggesting the Kellogg substitute, Senator Lodge said the Hitchcock resolution applied had been "hastily drawn" and that his object was to improve the language of the measure. With this Senator Hitchcock immediately took issue, saying the Kellogg resolution was a "substitute" because it did not name Senators Lodge and Borah, republican of Idaho, as having made the charges that the treaty is in private hands in New York.

His own proposal, continued Mr. Hitchcock, would show by naming the two senators, where the information came from that started the inquiry.

**Caustic Remarks**  
"I am amazed," continued the Nebraska senator, "that the position taken by the senator from Massachusetts. Yesterday he wanted immediate action. Yesterday and day before he was for this resolution and now the senator, who was so anxious to make statements, is now saying the real thing in New York, wants someone else investigated."

"Referring to inferences that the treaty was in the hands of financial interests, Senator Hitchcock drew a pointed finger at the senator from Massachusetts."

"I didn't say that," shouted the foreign relations chairman. "Does the senator question the truth of what I say?"

"No," retorted Senator Hitchcock, "but I think you ought to have another investigation to find out what happened during the last 24 hours and what new light the senator's other side of the chamber have seen."

"You can beat my resolution if you want," Senator Johnson put in the vague substitute. But the people of the congress want to be satisfied with that kind of an investigation."

Senator Lodge denied that he desired to evade investigation and assured that the investigation he desired. Senator Borah thought either the resolution would be broad enough to give the committee access "to the whole field" of investigation.

**Going to Investigate**  
There was much speech-making tonight as to the turn the inquiry may take. Senator Lodge told the senate yesterday that he could not reveal the source of his information about treaty copies, and Senator Borah is understood to take the same view.

In some quarters it was suggested that subpoenas might be issued by representatives of any financial interests suspected of having private channels for securing such information. Another opinion was that the inquiry would begin at the other end and would seek to locate first any possible "leak" among government officials or attaches.